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10/733,513	12/11/2003	Carl J. Kraenzel	LOT920030060US1	9245
23550 7590 12/18/2007 HOFFMAN WARNICK & D'ALESSANDRO, LLC 75 STATE STREET 14TH FLOOR ALBANY, NY 12207			EXAMINER TANG, KENNETH	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/733,513	Applicant(s) KRAENZEL, CARL J.	
	Examiner Kenneth Tang	Art Unit 2195	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12/11/03.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-26 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

2. As to claims 13-19, the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claim 13 is directed to a universal user roaming system that is software, per se. The limitations of a code development system, a storage setting system, and an export system are software elements. Therefore, the directed system does not fall within any of the four statutory categories of inventions. 35 U.S.C. § 101 defines four categories of inventions that Congress deemed to be the appropriate subject matter of a patent: processes, machines, manufactures and compositions of matter. The latter three categories define “things” or “products” while the first category defines “actions” (i.e., inventions that consist of a series of steps or acts to be performed). See 35 U.S.C. 100(b) (“The term ‘process’ means process, art, or method, and includes a new use of a known process, machine, manufacture, composition of matter, or material.”). Claims 14-19 are rejected as being dependent claims of the rejected claim 13.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 7 recites the limitation "the SD-RAM" in line 1. Claim 7 depends on claim 5, which depends on claim 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1-2, 4, 5, 7, 13-14, 16, 20-21, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burger et al. (hereinafter Burger) (US 2003/0220876 A1) in view of Le (US 2005/0037647 A1).**

5. As to claim 1, Burger teaches a universal user roaming method, comprising:

providing a computer program having a first set of program code executable on a first operating system (first distinct codes) and a second set of program code executable on a second operating system (second distinct codes, PALM OS or Microsoft Windows CE, etc.) (see Abstract, lines 6-13, page 9, [0118], page 10, [0127]);

setting the first set of program code and the second set of program code to read and write from a common datastore (read/write memory 210 can store first and second distinct codes and

may have instructions stored therein which, when executed by the controller, cause implementation of routines/software) (see Abstract, lines 6-13, page 10, [0127]); and

6. In summary of the above citations, an embodiment of Burger teaches a portable electronic device 102, referred to as a "Pocket Vault". The Pocket Vault is a hand-held device like a personal digital assistant (PDA), such as a Palm Pilot, and has an operating system such as Palm OS (or Microsoft CE, depending on the PDA). The Pocket Vault can communicate information with one or more plurality of personal desktop computers. It is important to note that the Palm OS or Microsoft CE are operating systems for a PDA and not for a desktop computer, and Burger (page 2, [0014]) clearly shows that the computer and the electronic device are distinct from each other. For the desktop computers to perform any type of processing, an operating system is required in each of the computers, and these operating systems of the desktop computers are not Palm OS or Microsoft CE but rather an operating system related to a computer (not a PDA device). Read/write Memory 210 can store first and second distinct codes and may have instructions stored therein which, when executed by the controller, cause implementation of routines/software. Therefore, the read/write memory 210 is equivalent to the claimed datastore.

7. However, Burger is silent in storing the content of the common datastore on a removable storage medium.

8. Le teaches an invention directed to a memory card that is compatible by USB with both a PDA and a desktop computer, wherein the memory card could consist of removable storage media such as flash cards, EEPROM, NVRAM, SDRAM or other volatile or non-volatile memory types (see Abstract, page 1, [0003], and page 2, [0020]-[0021]). Burger (page 1, [0008],

Abstract) and Le (page 1, [0001], Abstract) are analogous art because they both are related to memory storage for PDAs. One of ordinary skill in the art would have known to modify Burger such that the contents of its common datastore would be stored on a removable storage medium (SDRAM card, for example). The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide the predicted result of removable storage medium that would allow users to capture and store data on such devices, and easily transport the data between various devices and a computer (page 1, [0002]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Burger and Le to obtain the invention of claim 1.

9. As to claim 2, Burger teaches the claimed invention, wherein the first operating system is an operating system for a computer system (computers 108, 110, 112) (page 6, [0098]) and that a standard personal computer system would be considered a desktop (page 11, [0137]). Burger and Le are silent in teaching that the computer system could also be a laptop. However, one of ordinary skill in the art would have known that laptop computers are also recognized as personal computers. A laptop computer is a small mobile computer, which usually weighs 2-18 lbs, depending on size, materials, and other factors, and laptop computers have been around since the year 1981. As personal computers, laptops are capable of the same tasks as a desktop computer. They contain components that are similar to their desktop counterparts and perform the same functions, but are miniaturized and optimized for mobile use and efficient power consumption. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the system of Burger and Le to have the option of including one or more laptop computers as

part of its personal computer system. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide the predicted advantage and result of the improved portability that a laptop provides, as was described in detail above.

10. As to claim 4, Burger teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the second operating system is a non WIN32-based operating system (The operating systems for the PDA such as PALM OS or Microsoft Windows CE) (page 10, [0127]).

11. As to claim 5, Burger teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the second operating system is an operating system for a handheld device (Pocket Vault 102 is similar to a personal digital assistant, like a Palm Pilot, that can have the operating system of Palm OS, for example) (page 9, [0118], page 6, [0096]).

12. As to claim 7, Le teaches the method of claim 5, wherein the SD-RAM interfaces with a computer system via a USB adapter (memory cards of removable storage, such as SD-RAM, can have a USB interface (page 1, [0004]-[0005], and page 2, [0021]).

13. As to claim 13, Burger teaches a universal user roaming system, comprising:

a code development system for providing a computer program having a first set of program code (first distinct codes) executable on a first operating system and a second set of program code (second distinct codes, PALM OS or Microsoft Windows CE, etc.) executable on a second operating system (see Abstract, lines 6-13, page 9, [0118], page 10, [0127]);

a storage setting system for setting the first set of program code and the second set of program code to read and write from a common datastore (read/write memory 210 can store first and second distinct codes and may have instructions stored therein which, when executed by the controller, cause implementation of routines/software) (see Abstract, lines 6-13, page 10, [0127]); and

14. In summary of the above citations, an embodiment of Burger teaches a portable electronic device 102, referred to as a "Pocket Vault". The Pocket Vault is a hand-held device like a personal digital assistant (PDA) such as a Palm Pilot and has an operating system such as Palm OS (or Microsoft CE, depending on the PDA). The Pocket Vault can communicate information with one or more plurality of personal desktop computers. It is important to note that the Palm OS or Microsoft CE are operating systems for a PDA and not a desktop computer and Burger (page 2, [0014]) clearly shows that the computer and the electronic device are distinct from each other. For the desktop computers to perform any type of processing, an operating system is required in each of the computers, and these operating systems of the desktop computers are not Palm OS or Microsoft CE but rather an operating system related to a computer (not a PDA device). Read/write Memory 210 can store first and second distinct codes and may

have instructions stored therein which, when executed by the controller, cause implementation of routines/software. Therefore, the read/write memory 210 is equivalent to the claimed datastore.

15. However, Burger is silent in having an export system for storing the content of the common datastore on a removable storage medium.

16. Le teaches an invention directed to a memory card that is compatible by USB with both a PDA and a desktop computer, wherein the memory card could consist of removable storage media such as flash cards, EEPROM, NVRAM, SDRAM or other volatile or non-volatile memory types (see Abstract, page 1, [0003], and page 2, [0020]-[0021]). Burger (page 1, [0008], Abstract) and Le (page 1, [0001], Abstract) are analogous art because they both are related to memory storage for PDAs. One of ordinary skill in the art would have known to modify Burger such that the contents of its common datastore would be stored/exported on a removable storage medium (SDRAM card, for example). The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide the predicted result of removable storage medium that would allow users to capture and store data on such devices, and easily transport the data between various devices and a computer (page 1, [0002]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Burger and Le to obtain the invention of claim 13.

17. As to claim 14, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 2.

18. As to claim 16, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 4.

19. As to claim 20, Burger teaches a universal user roaming program product stored on a recordable medium, which when executed, comprises:

means for providing a computer program having a first set of program code executable (first distinct codes) on a first operating system (operating system of a desktop computer) and a second set of program code executable (second distinct codes) on a second operating system (operating system of the "Pocket Vault" PDA/handheld device, such as Palm OS, for example) (see Abstract, lines 6-13, page 9, [0118], page 10, [0127]);

means for setting the first set of program code and the second set of program code to read and write from a common datastore (read/write memory 210 can store first and second distinct codes and may have instructions stored therein which, when executed by the controller, cause implementation of routines/software) (see Abstract, lines 6-13, page 10, [0127]); and

20. In summary of the above citations, an embodiment of Burger teaches a portable electronic device 102, referred to as a "Pocket Vault". The Pocket Vault is a hand-held device like a personal digital assistant (PDA), such as a Palm Pilot, and has an operating system such as Palm OS (or Microsoft CE, depending on the PDA). The Pocket Vault can communicate information with one or more plurality of personal desktop computers. It is important to note that the Palm OS or Microsoft CE are operating systems for a PDA and not a desktop computer and Burger (page 2, [0014]) clearly shows that the computer and the electronic device are distinct from each other. For the desktop computers to perform any type of processing, an operating system is required in each of the computers, and these operating systems of the desktop

computers are not Palm OS or Microsoft CE but rather an operating system related to a computer (not a PDA device). Read/write Memory 210 can store first and second distinct codes and may have instructions stored therein which, when executed by the controller, cause implementation of routines/software, therefore, the read/write memory 210 is equivalent to the claimed datastore.

21. However, Burger is silent in having a means for storing the content of the common datastore on a removable storage medium.

22. Le teaches an invention directed to a memory card that is compatible by USB with both a PDA and a desktop computer, wherein the memory card could consist of removable storage media such as flash cards, EEPROM, NVRAM, SDRAM or other volatile or non-volatile memory types (see Abstract, [0003], [0020]-[0021]). Burger (page 1, [0008], Abstract) and Le (page 1, [0001], Abstract) are analogous art because they both are related to memory storage for PDAs. One of ordinary skill in the art would have known to modify Burger such that the contents of its common datastore would have a means to be stored/exported on a removable storage medium (SDRAM card, for example). The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide the predicted result of removable storage medium that would allow users to capture and store data on such devices, and easily transport the data between various devices and a computer (page 1, [0002]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Burger and Le to obtain the invention of claim 20.

23. As to claims 21, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 2.

24. As to claim 23, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 5.

25. **Claims 3, 8-9, 15, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burger et al. (hereinafter Burger) (US 2003/0220876 A1) in view of Le (US 2005/0037647 A1), and further in view of Silberschatz et al. (hereinafter Silberschatz) ("Operating System Concepts: Fifth Edition, 1999).**

26. As to claim 3, it was explained in the rejection of claim 1 that the desktop computer requires an operating system for the CPU to perform processing. However, Burger and Le are silent in teaching wherein the first operating system is a WIN32-based operating system.

27. Silberschatz teaches that Windows NT is a 32-bit preemptive multitasking operating system for modern microprocessors and has been around since 1988. NT is portable to a variety of processor architectures. Key goals for the system are portability, security, Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX) or IEEE Std. 1003.1 compliance, multiprocessor support, extensibility, international support, and compatibility with MS-DOS and MS-Windows applications. NT uses a micro-kernel architecture, so enhancements can be made to one part of the operating system without greatly affecting other parts of the system (page 745, Introduction and 23.1 History). The main subsystem in NT is the Win32 subsystem. It runs Win32 applications, and manages all keyboard, mouse, and screen I/O. Since it is the controlling

environment, it is designed to be extremely robust. Several features of Win32 contribute to this robustness. Unlike the Win16 environment, each Win32 process has its own input queue. The window manager dispatches all input on the system to the appropriate process's input queue, so a failed process will not block input to other processes. The NT kernel also provides preemptive multitasking, which enables the user to terminate applications that have failed or are no longer needed. Win32 also validates all objects before using them, to prevent crashes that could otherwise occur if an application tried to use an invalid or wrong handle (page 764-765, section 23.4.3 Win32 Environment). Therefore, it would have been obvious for the desktop computer to have Windows NT, a Win32-based operating system, as the first operating system, in order to achieve the advantages described above.

28. As to claim 8, Burger teaches a universal user roaming method, comprising:

providing a computer program having a first set of program code executable (first distinct codes) on a first operating system and a second set of program code, executable on a handheld device-based operating system (second distinct codes for PDA with PALM OS or Microsoft Windows CE, etc.) (see Abstract, lines 6-13, page 9, [0118], page 10, [0127]);

setting the first set of program code and the second set of program code to read and write from a common datastore (read/write memory 210 can store first and second distinct codes and may have instructions stored therein which, when executed by the controller, cause implementation of routines/software) (see Abstract, lines 6-13, page 10, [0127]); and

29. In summary of the above citations, an embodiment of Burger teaches a portable electronic device 102, referred to as a "Pocket Vault". The Pocket Vault is a hand-held device like a personal digital assistant (PDA), such as a Palm Pilot, and has an operating system such as Palm OS (or Microsoft CE, depending on the PDA). The Pocket Vault can communicate information with one or more plurality of personal desktop computers. It is important to note that the Palm OS or Microsoft CE are operating systems for a PDA and not a desktop computer and Burger (page 2, [0014]) clearly shows that the computer and the electronic device are distinct from each other. For the desktop computers to perform any type of processing, an operating system is required in each of the computers, and these operating systems of the desktop computers are not Palm OS or Microsoft CE but rather an operating system related to a computer (not a PDA device). Read/write Memory 210 can store first and second distinct codes and may have instructions stored therein which, when executed by the controller, cause implementation of routines/software, therefore, the read/write memory 210 is equivalent to the claimed datastore.

30. However, Burger is silent in storing the content of the common datastore on a removable storage medium.

31. Le teaches an invention directed to a memory card that is compatible by USB with both a PDA and a desktop computer, wherein the memory card could consist of removable storage media such as flash cards, EEPROM, NVRAM, SDRAM or other volatile or non-volatile memory types (see Abstract, page 1, [0003], and page 2, [0020]-[0021]). Burger (page 1, [0008], Abstract) and Le (page 1, [0001], Abstract) are analogous art because they both are related to memory storage for PDAs. One of ordinary skill in the art would have known to modify Burger

such that the contents of its common datastore would be stored on a removable storage medium (SDRAM card, for example). The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide the predicted result of removable storage medium that would allow users to capture and store data on such devices, and easily transport the data between various devices and a computer ([0002]).

32. Burger and Le are silent in teaching wherein the first operating system is a WIN32-based operating system. However, Silberschatz teaches that Windows NT is a 32-bit preemptive multitasking operating system for modern microprocessors and has been around since 1988. NT is portable to a variety of processor architectures. Key goals for the system are portability, security, Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX) or IEEE Std. 1003.1 compliance, multiprocessor support, extensibility, international support, and compatibility with MS-DOS and MS-Windows applications. NT uses a micro-kernel architecture, so enhancements can be made to one part of the operating system without greatly affecting other parts of the system (page 745, Introduction and 23.1 History). The main subsystem in NT is the Win32 subsystem. It runs Win32 applications, and manages all keyboard, mouse, and screen I/O. Since it is the controlling environment, it is designed to be extremely robust. Several features of Win32 contribute to this robustness. Unlike the Win16 environment, each Win32 process has its own input queue. The window manager dispatches all input on the system to the appropriate process's input queue, so a failed process will not block input to other processes. The NT kernel also provides preemptive multitasking, which enables the user to terminate applications that have failed or are no longer needed. Win32 also validates all objects before using them, to prevent crashes that could otherwise occur if an application tried to use an invalid or wrong handle (page 764-765, section 23.4.3 Win32 Environment). It would have been obvious for the desktop computer to have

Windows NT, a Win32-based operating system, as the first operating system, in order to achieve the advantages described above.

33. Finally, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Burger, Le, and Silberschatz to obtain the invention of claim 8.

34. As to claim 9, Burger teaches wherein the first operating system is an operating system for a computer system (computers 108, 110, 112) (page 6, [0098]) and that a standard personal computer system would be considered a desktop (page 11, [0137]). Burger and Le are silent in teaching the computer system could also be a laptop. However, one of ordinary skill in the art would have known that laptop computers are also recognized as personal computers. A laptop computer is a small mobile computer, which usually weighs 2-18 lbs, depending on size, materials, and other factors, and laptop computers have been around since the year 1981. As personal computers, laptops are capable of the same tasks as a desktop computer. They contain components that are similar to their desktop counterparts and perform the same functions, but are miniaturized and optimized for mobile use and efficient power consumption. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the system of Burger and Le to have the option of including one or more laptop computers as part of its personal computer system. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide the predicted advantage and result of the improved portability that a laptop provides, as described in detail above.

35. As to claim 15, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 3.

36. As to claim 22, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 3.

37. Claim 6, 18-19, and 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burger et al. (hereinafter Burger) (US 2003/0220876 A1) in view of Le (US 2005/0037647 A1), and further in view of McGuffin (US 7,010,651 B2).

38. As to claim 6, Le teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the removable storage medium is an SD-RAM card (page 1, [0004]-[0005], and page 2, [0021]). Le also teaches that other volatile and non-volatile memory standards could be used (page 2, [0021]). However, Le and Burger are silent in teaching specifically that other options of removable storage that could be used are a microdrive, a ZIP drive and a read-writeable compact disc.

39. McGuffin teaches incorporating removable memory storage that could include magnetic removable storage (e.g., floppy disks, cassette tapes, zip drives, USB hard drives and microdrives; optical removable storage (e.g., CD-R, CD-RW, DVDs, etc.); and solid state removable storage, or devices that have no moving parts (e.g., multimedia cards, memory sticks, SmartMedia cards, CompactFlash and Secure Digital cards) (col. 2, lines 22-38).

40. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Burger and Le to include the option of using removable storage such as a microdrive, a zip drive and a read-writeable compact disc. The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide storage that is preferably easily removable in nature to best facilitate extraction of data stored on the medium for use in other computer systems (col. 2, lines 31-37). Therefore, more options of convenient removable media provide more choices for a user to determine what is most preferable and convenient for him or her.

41. As to claim 18, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 6.

42. As to claim 19, Le teaches the method of claim 5, wherein the SD-RAM interfaces with a computer system via a USB adapter (memory cards of removable storage, such as SD-RAM, can have a USB interface (page 1, [0004]-[0005], and page 2, [0021])).

43. As to claims 25-26, they are rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejections of claims 18-19, respectively.

44. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burger et al. (hereinafter Burger) (US 2003/0220876 A1) in view of Le (US 2005/0037647 A1), in view of Silberschatz et al. (hereinafter Silberschatz) ("Operating System Concepts: Fifth Edition, 1999), and further in view of Ichikawa (US 5,617,560).

45. As to claim 10, Burger teaches the first set of program code and the second set of program code (first distinct code and second distinct codes) (see Abstract, lines 6-13). Burger, Le, and Silberschatz are silent in having a common directory where distinct set of codes could be stored. However, Ichikawa teaches a plurality of different operating systems (Microsoft Windows, Macintosh OS, DOS/V, Unix, etc.) (col. 3, lines 33-52) that can access and use information in a common directory during the running of the operating system on the CPU (see Abstract, col. 4, lines 5-29, col. 14, lines 43-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Burger, Le, and Silberschatz such that there is a common directory for the various/different operating systems (Operating System A for the desktop computer and Operating System B for the PDA device, etc.). The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide the predicted result of ensuring interchangeability of the directory between different types of operating systems, thereby allowing different types of computers to access a single memory medium (col. 3, lines 65-67 through col. 4, lines 1-2).

46. Claims 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burger et al. (hereinafter Burger) (US 2003/0220876 A1) in view of Le (US 2005/0037647 A1), in view of Silberschatz et al. (hereinafter Silberschatz) ("Operating System Concepts: Fifth Edition, 1999), and further in view of McGuffin (US 7,010,651 B2).

47. As to claim 11, Le teaches wherein the removable storage medium is an SD-RAM card ([0004]-[0005], [0021]). Le also teaches that other volatile and non-volatile memory standards could be used ([0021]). However, Le, Burger, and Silberschatz are silent in teaching specifically that other options of removable storage could be a microdrive, a ZIP drive and a read-writeable compact disc.

48. McGuffin teaches incorporating removable memory storage that could include magnetic removable storage (e.g., floppy disks, cassette tapes, zip drives, USB hard drives and microdrives; optical removable storage (e.g., CD-R, CD-RW, DVDs, etc.); and solid state removable storage, or devices that have no moving parts (e.g., multimedia cards, memory sticks, SmartMedia cards, CompactFlash and Secure Digital cards) (col. 2, lines 22-38).

49. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Burger, Le, and Silberschatz to include the option of using removable storage such as a microdrive, a zip drive and a read-writeable compact disc. The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide storage that is preferably easily removable in nature to best facilitate extraction of data stored on the medium for use in other computer

systems (col. 2, lines 31-37). Therefore, more options of convenient removable media provide more choices for a user to determine what is most preferable and convenient for him or her.

50. As to claim 12, Le teaches the invention claimed, wherein the SD-RAM interfaces with a computer system via a USB adapter (memory cards of removable storage, such as SD-RAM, can have a USB interface ([0004]-[0005], [0021])).

51. Claims 17 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burger et al. (hereinafter Burger) (US 2003/0220876 A1) in view of Le (US 2005/0037647 A1), and further in view of Ichikawa (US 5,617,560).

52. As to claims 17 and 24, Burger teaches the first set of program code and the second set of program code (first distinct code and second distinct codes) (see Abstract, lines 6-13). Burger and Le are silent in having a common directory where distinct set of codes could be stored. However, Ichikawa teaches a plurality of different operating systems (Microsoft Windows, Macintosh OS, DOS/V, Unix, etc.) (col. 3, lines 33-52) that can access and use information in a common directory during the running of the operating system on the CPU (see Abstract, col. 4, lines 5-29, col. 14, lines 43-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Burger and Le such that there is a common directory for different operating systems (Operating System A for the desktop computer and Operating

System B for the PDA device, etc.). The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide the predicted result of ensuring interchangeability of the directory between different types of operating systems, thereby allowing different types of computers to access a single memory medium (col. 3, lines 65-67 through col. 4, lines 1-2). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Burger, Le and Ichikawa to obtain the invention of claims 17 and 24.

Conclusion

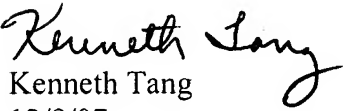
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kenneth Tang whose telephone number is (571) 272-3772. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM - 6:00PM, Every other Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on (571) 272-3756. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Application/Control Number:
10/733,513
Art Unit: 2195

Page 22

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Kenneth Tang
12/9/07